

Hemispheric ENSO Cycling and Lake Michigan Coastal Dune Evolution: A Relationship?



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South Africa



Australia



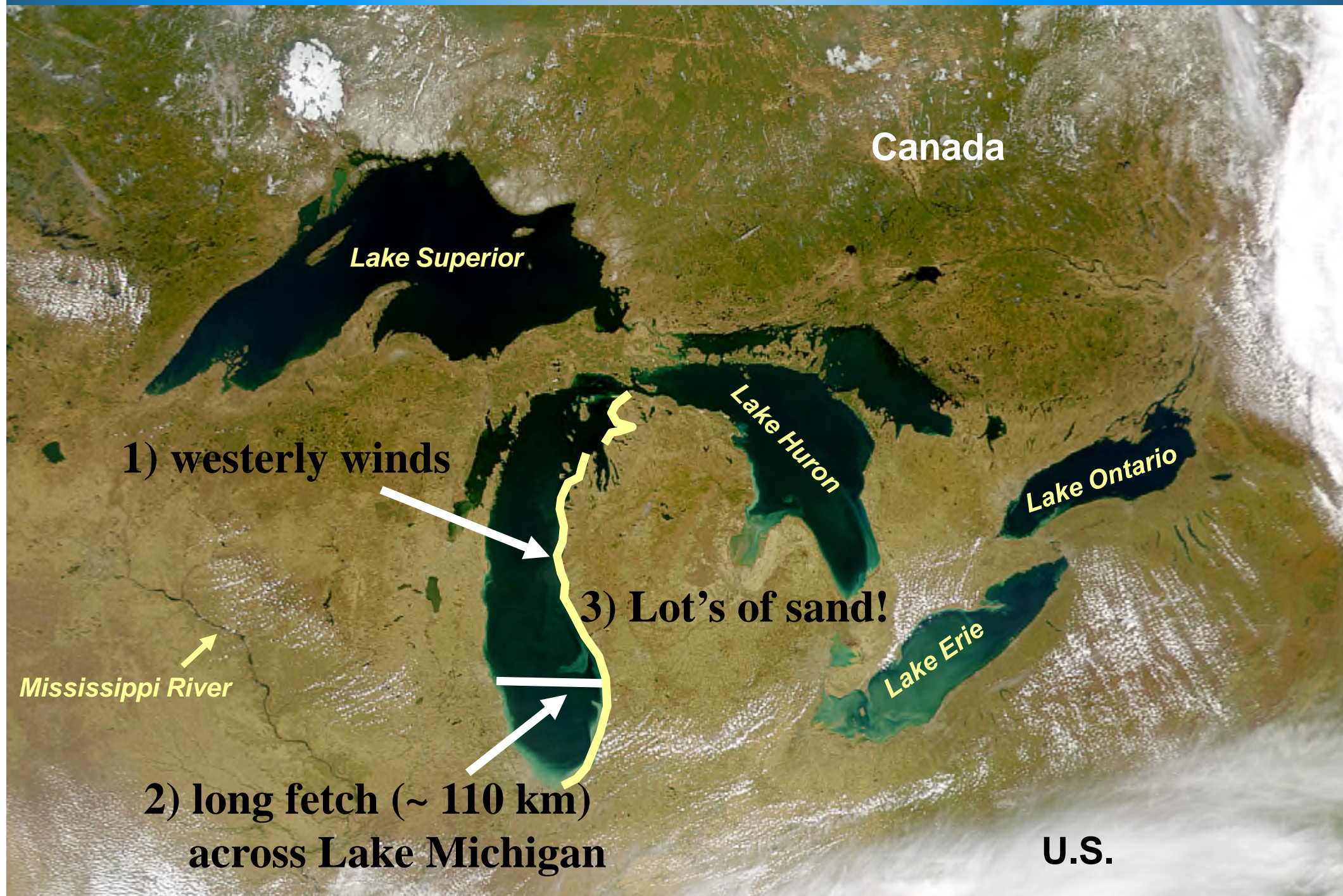
New Zealand



England

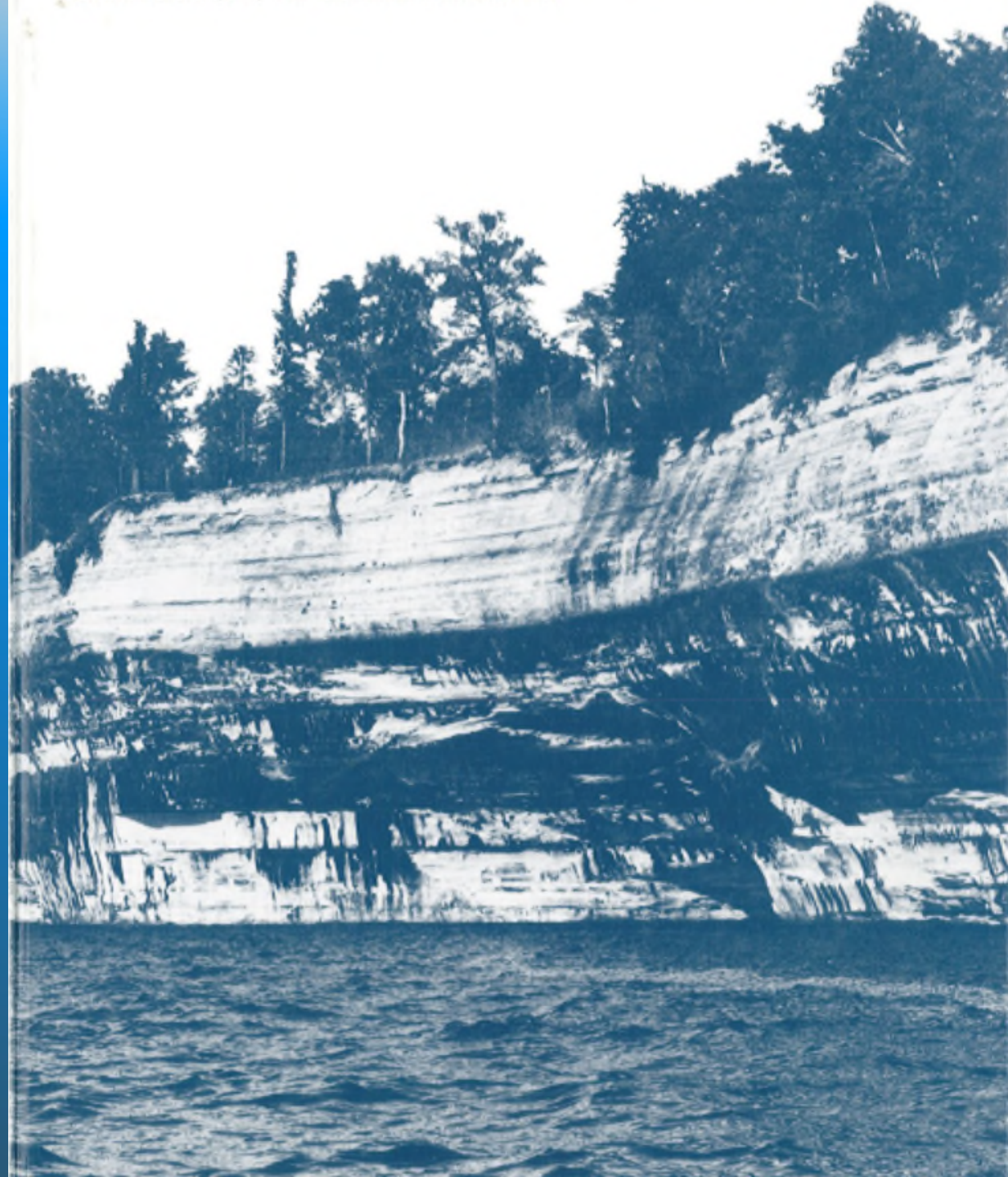


America's North Coast



GEOLOGY OF MICHIGAN

JOHN A. DORR, JR., AND DONALD F. ESCHMAN



Nipissing Dunes

Formed in a Single
Continuous Event

But No Dates!!

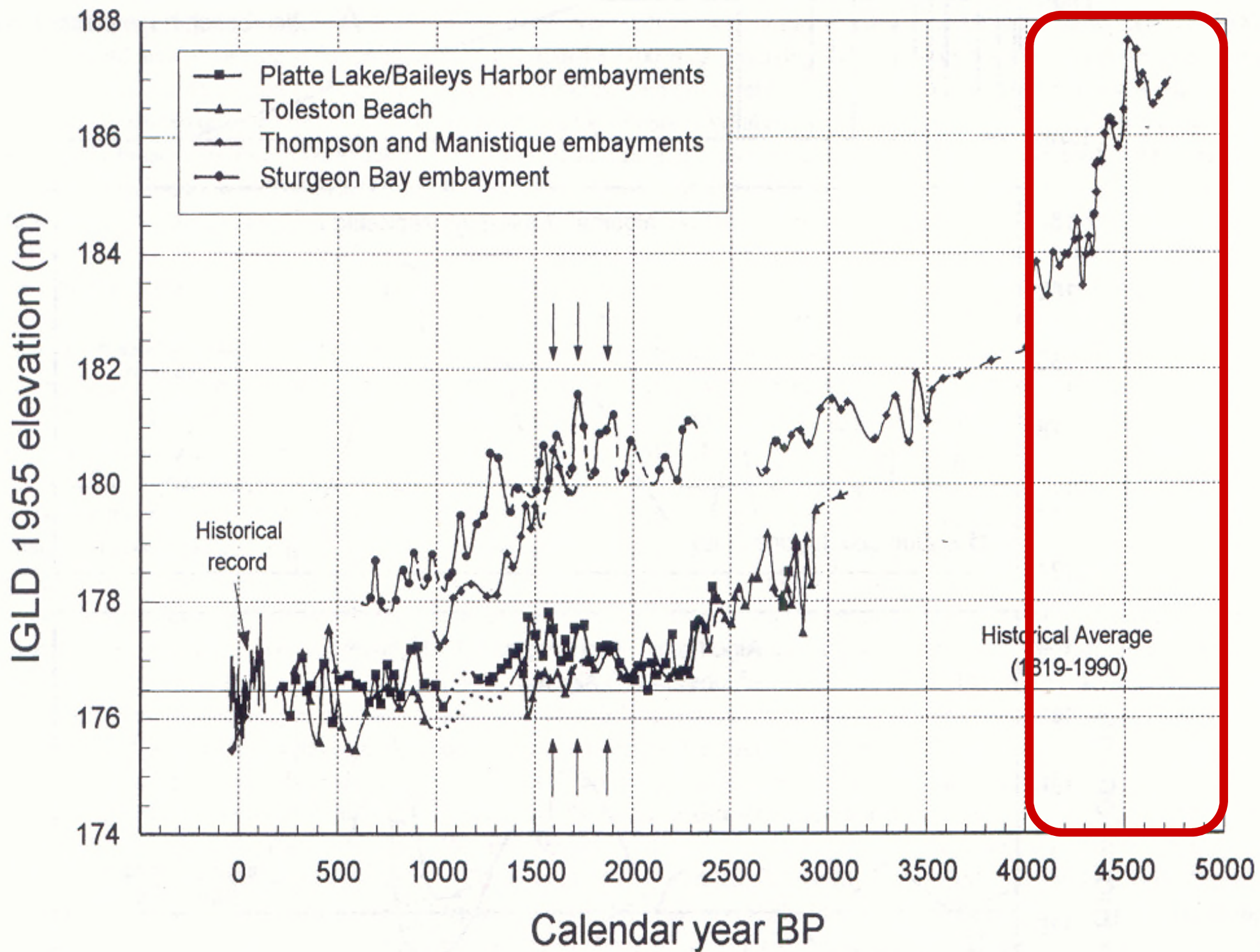






Photo: Ed Hanson

Van Buren, 1999

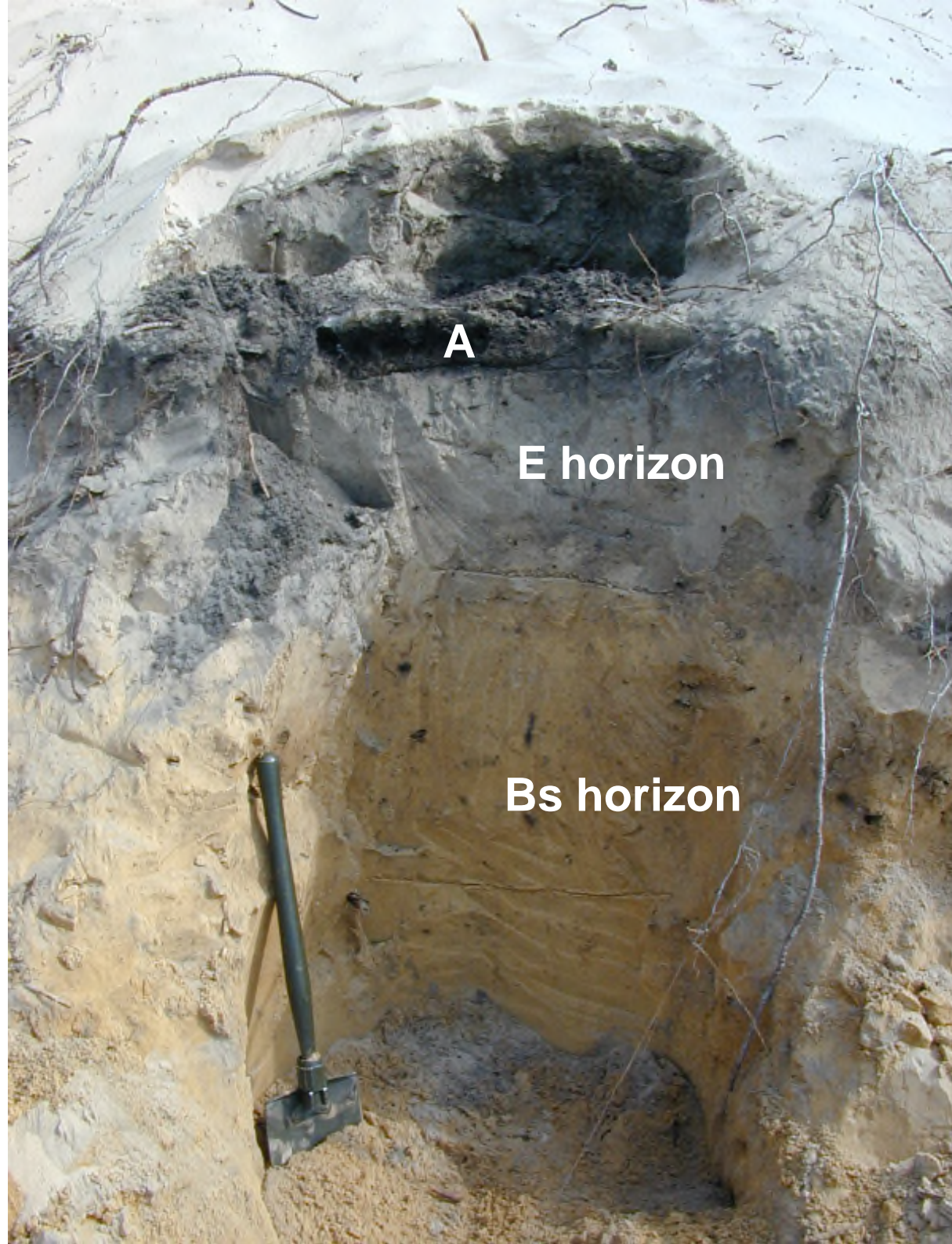


A horizon

C horizon

Most dunes contain 4 or 5 Entisols like this one. This soil represents a brief period of landscape stability (i.e., no growth) as the dune evolved.





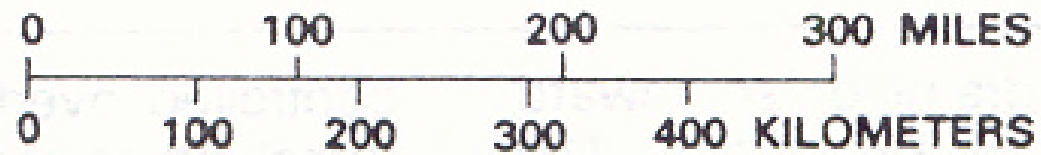
A

E horizon

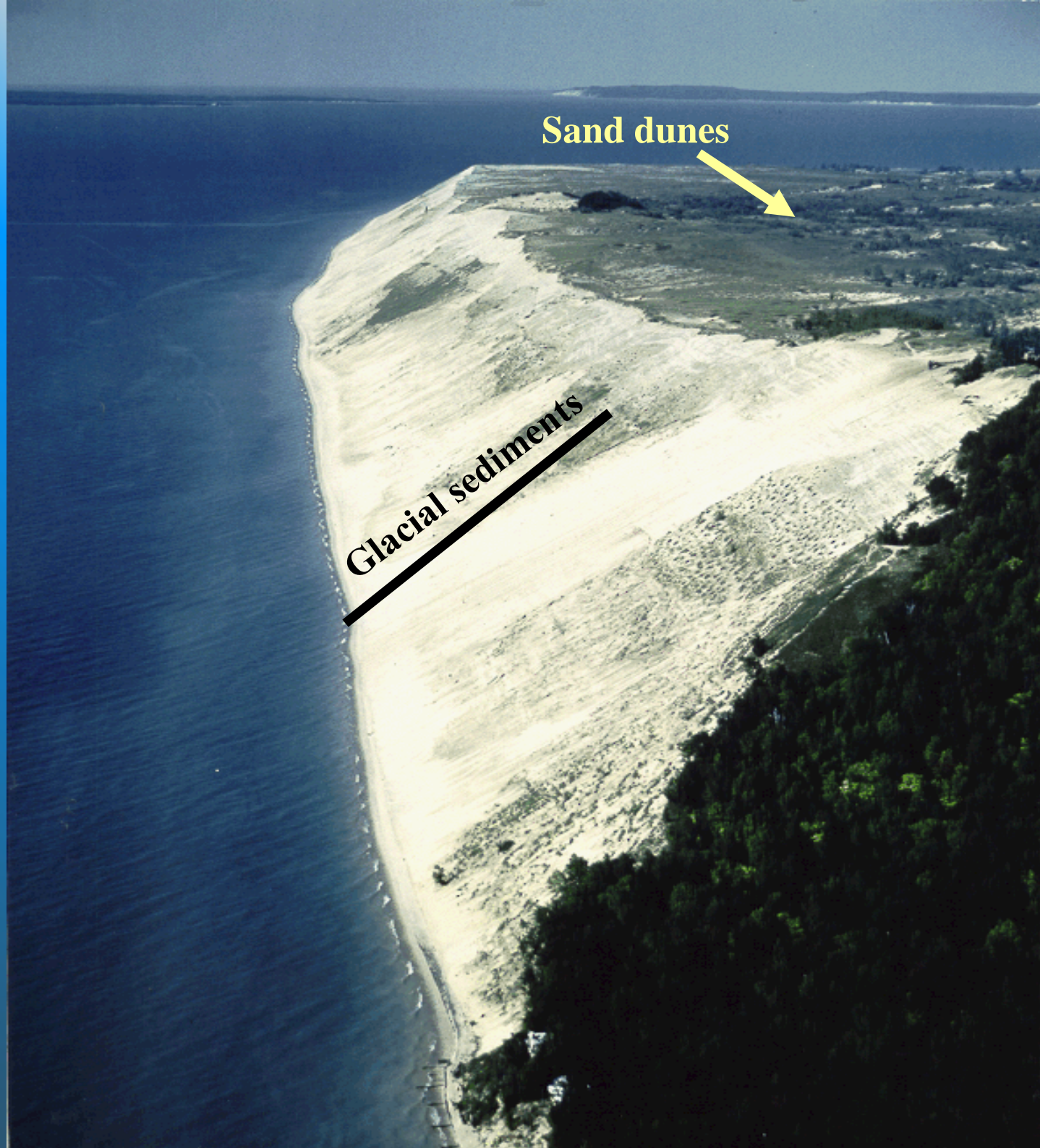
Bs horizon

Most dunes also contain one relatively well developed soil with Spodic-like characteristics. This soil is usually found in the upper part of the dunes and represents a relatively long period of landscape stability (i.e., no growth) as the dune evolved.



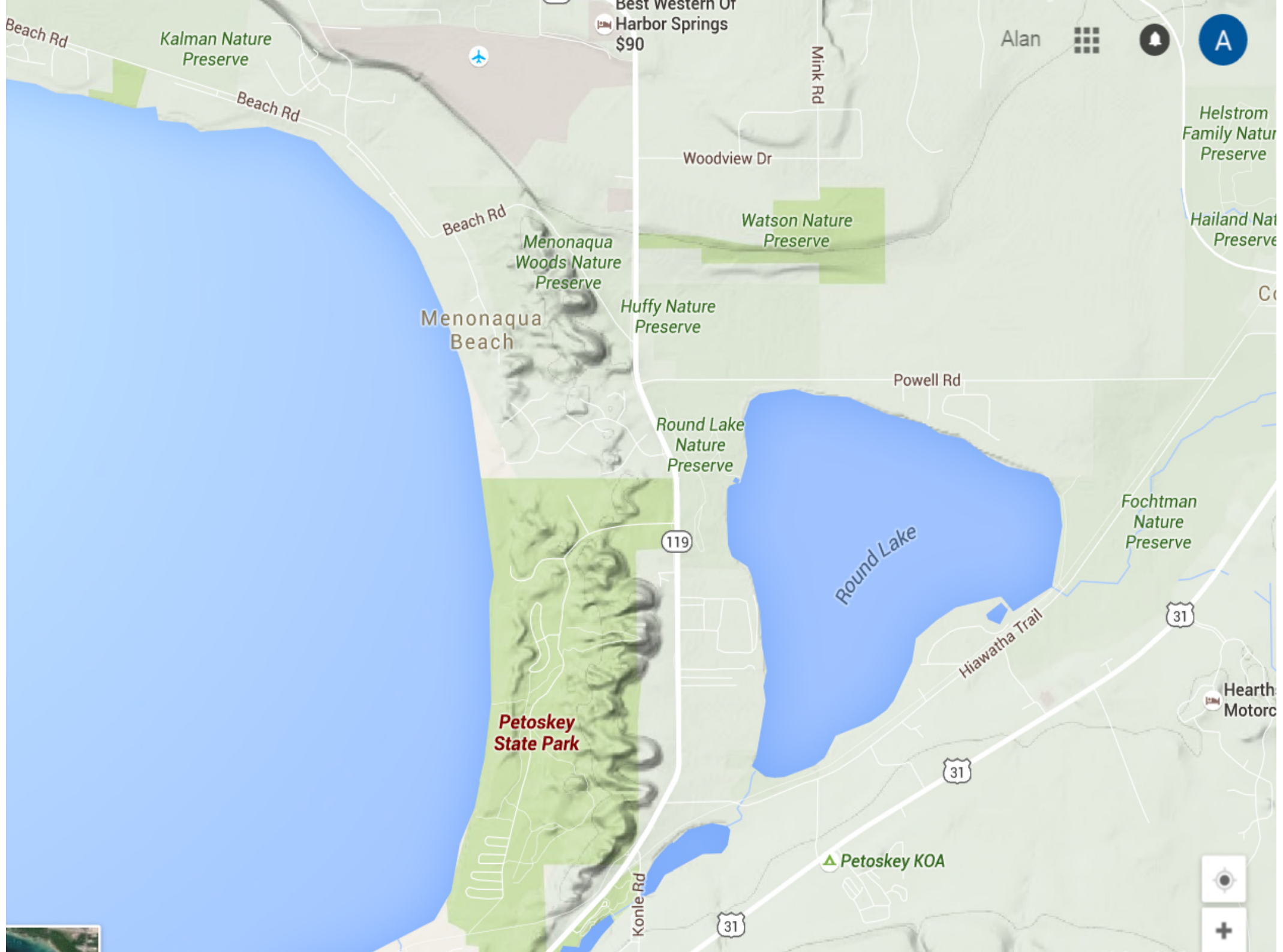


Sleeping Bear Dunes



Sand dunes

Glacial sediments



Kalman Nature Preserve

Best Western Or
Harbor Springs
\$90

Alan

Helstrom
Family Natur
Preserve

Hailand Nat
Preserve

Menonaqua
Woods Nature
Preserve
Menonaqua
Beach

Huff Nature
Preserve

Watson Nature
Preserve

Round Lake
Nature
Preserve

Powell Rd

Fochtman
Nature
Preserve

Round Lake

**Petoskey
State Park**

119

31

31

Hearth
Motorc

▲ Petoskey KOA

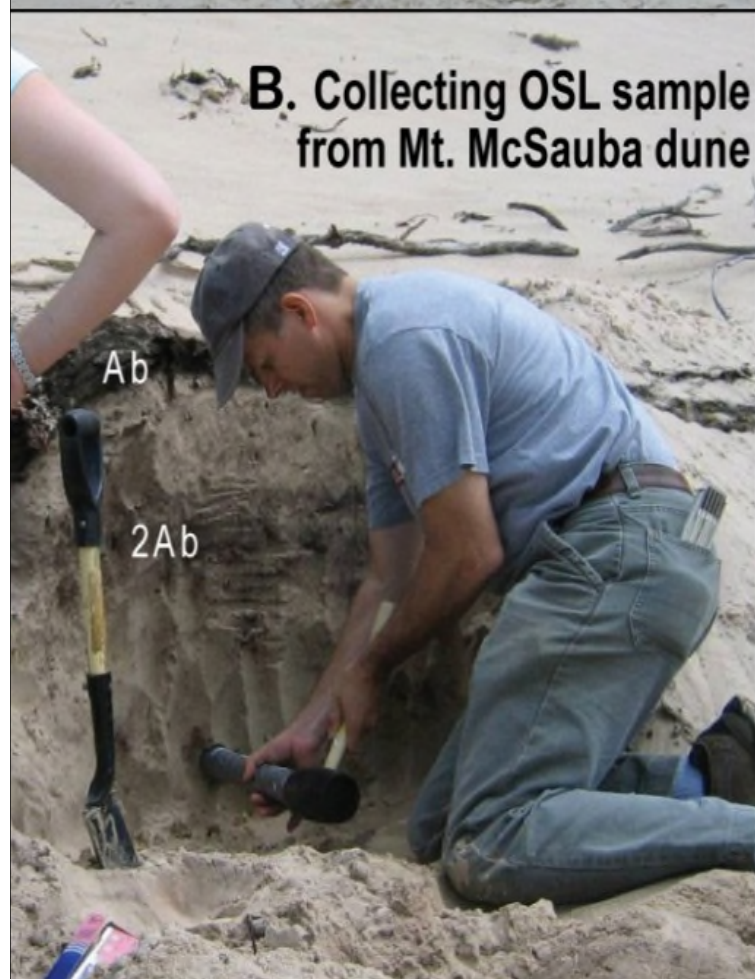
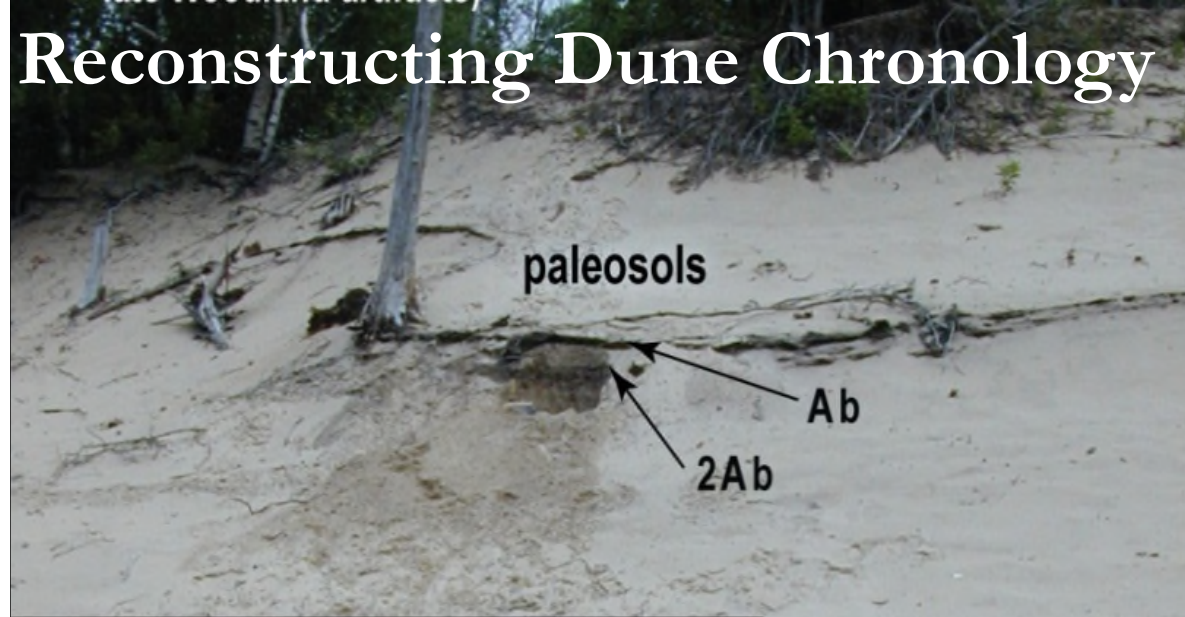
Konle Rd

31

+



Reconstructing Dune Chronology



- Radiocarbon (C-14):
soil organics
- Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL):
burial age of sand in dunes

Dune Sand

2183 - 1868

464 - 129

Lake Sediments

159 - 0

313 - 0

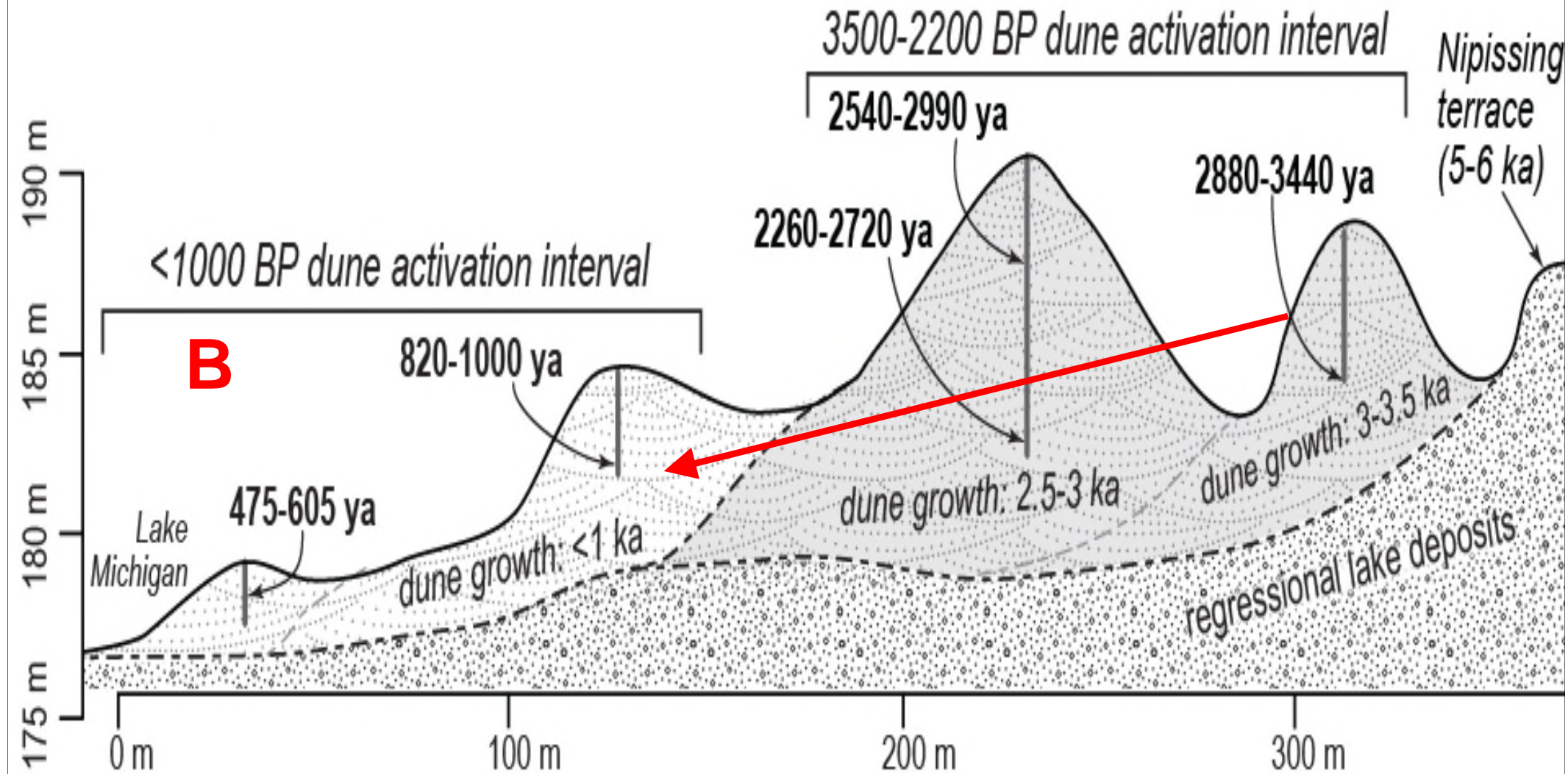
3726 - 3362

4424 - 4063

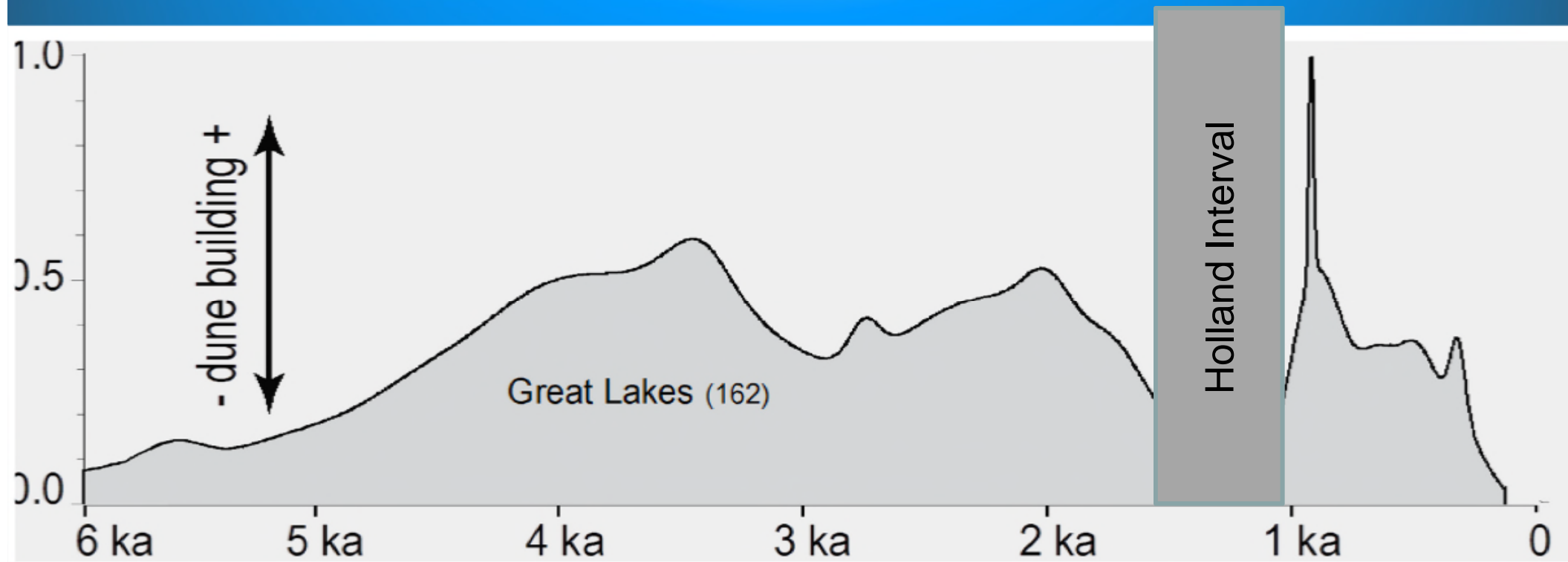
6005 - 4960

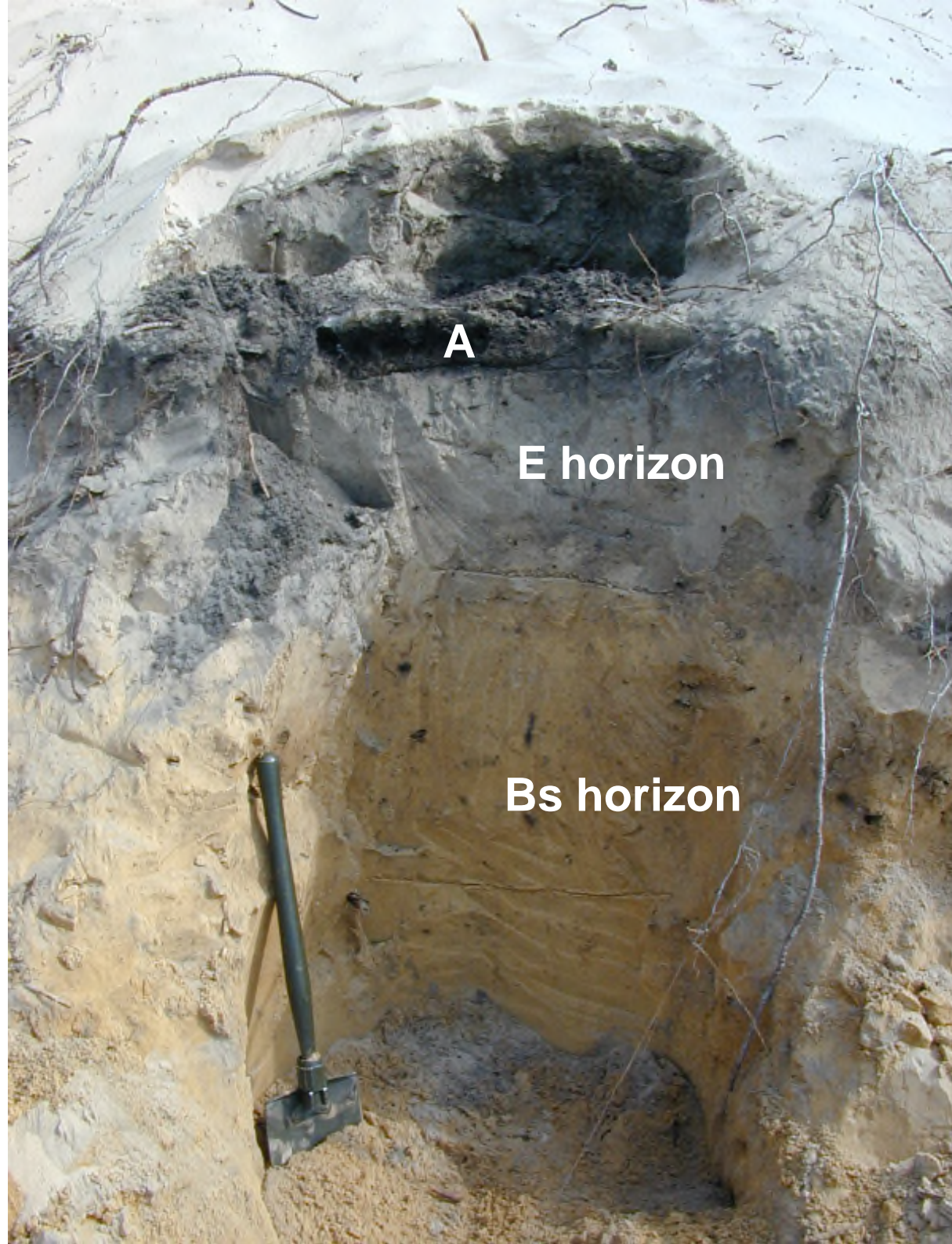
* all ages are calibrated to the tree-ring curve

Torch Bay Transect

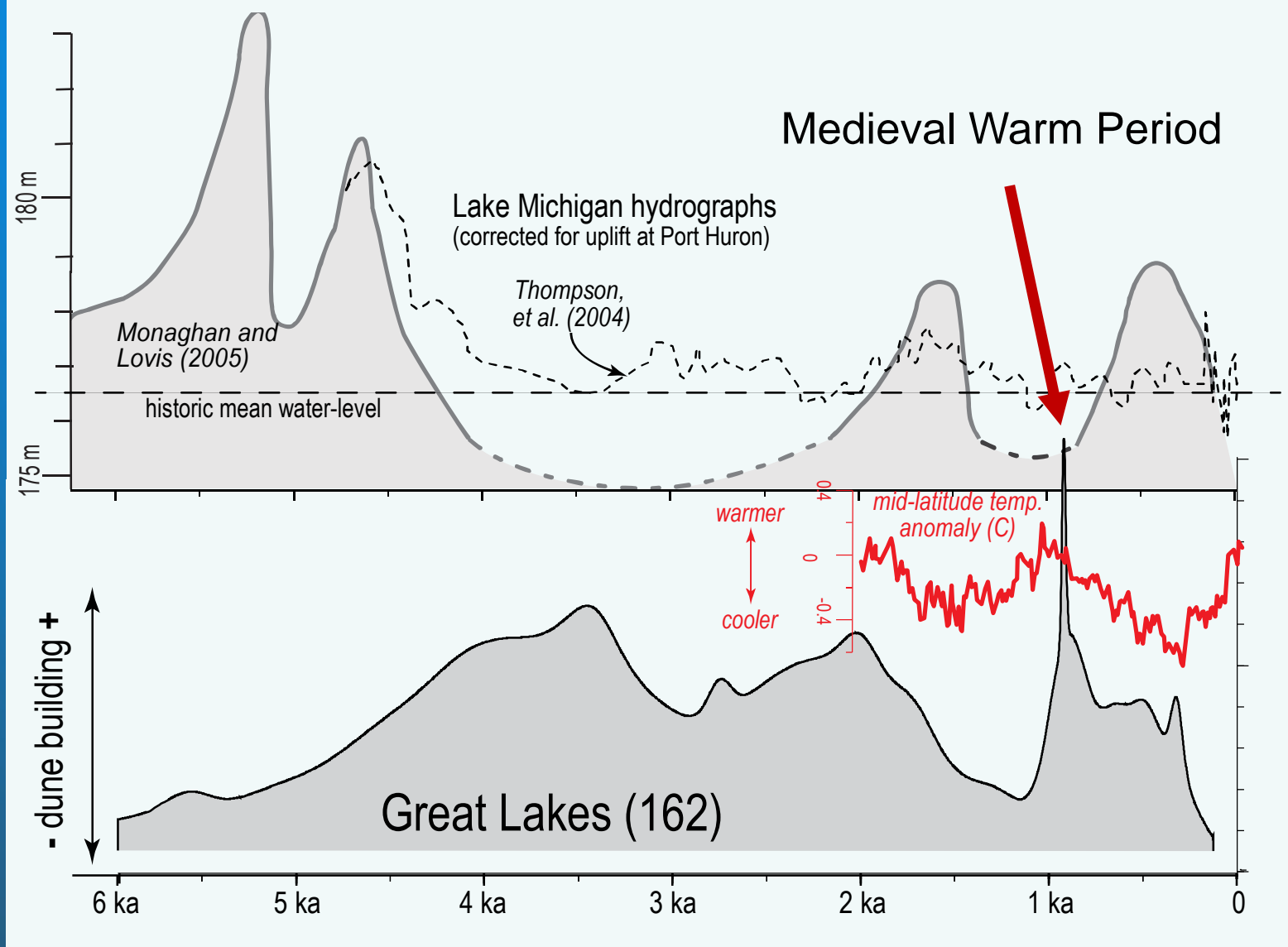


PDD of OSL ages around Lake Michigan



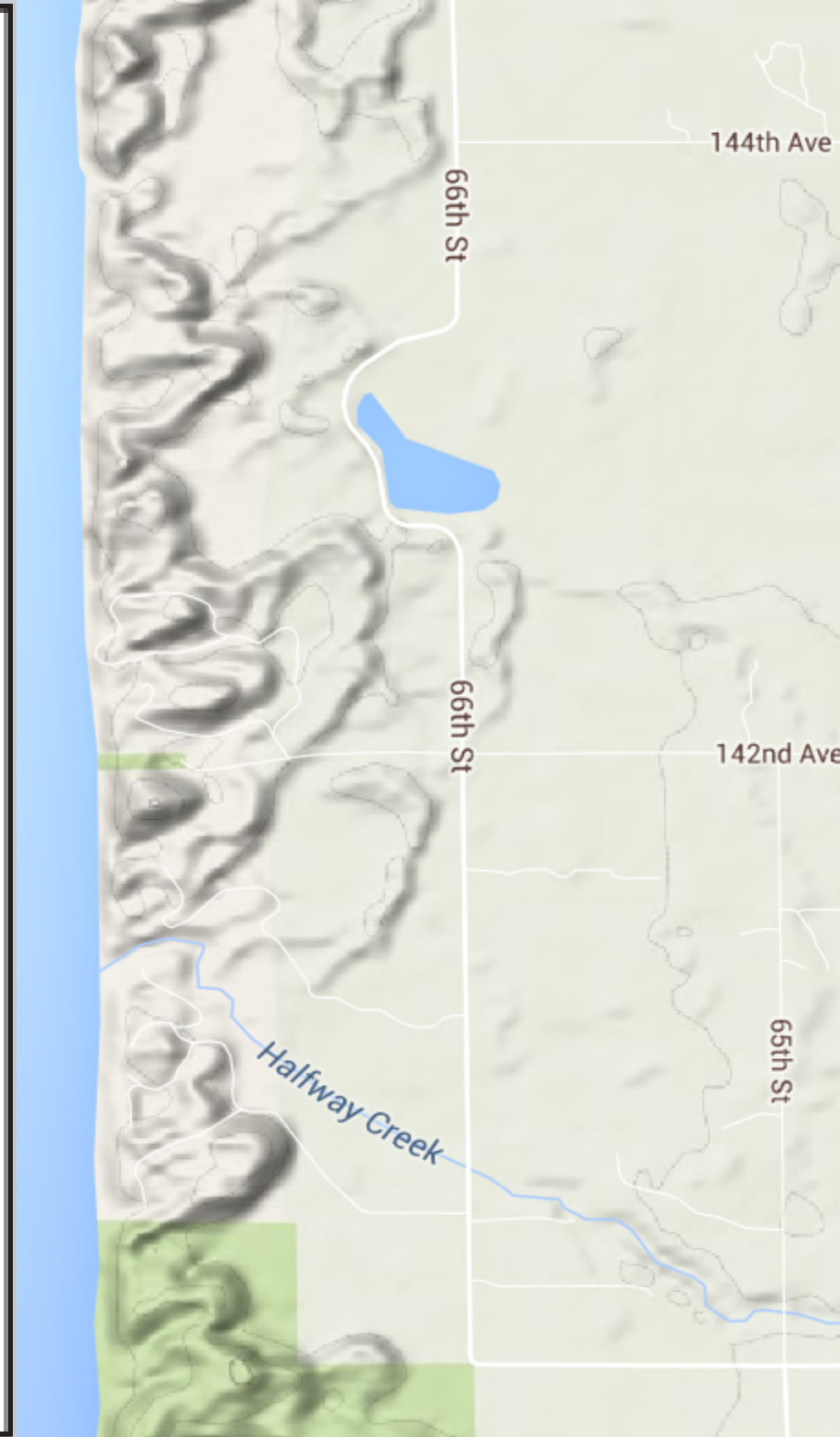
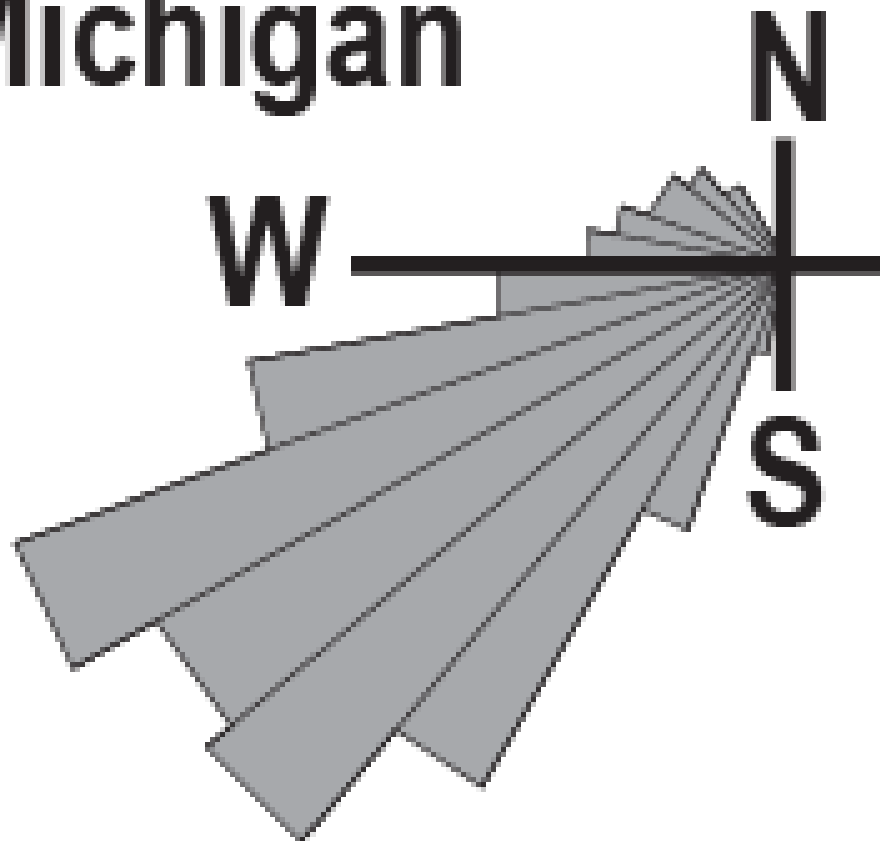


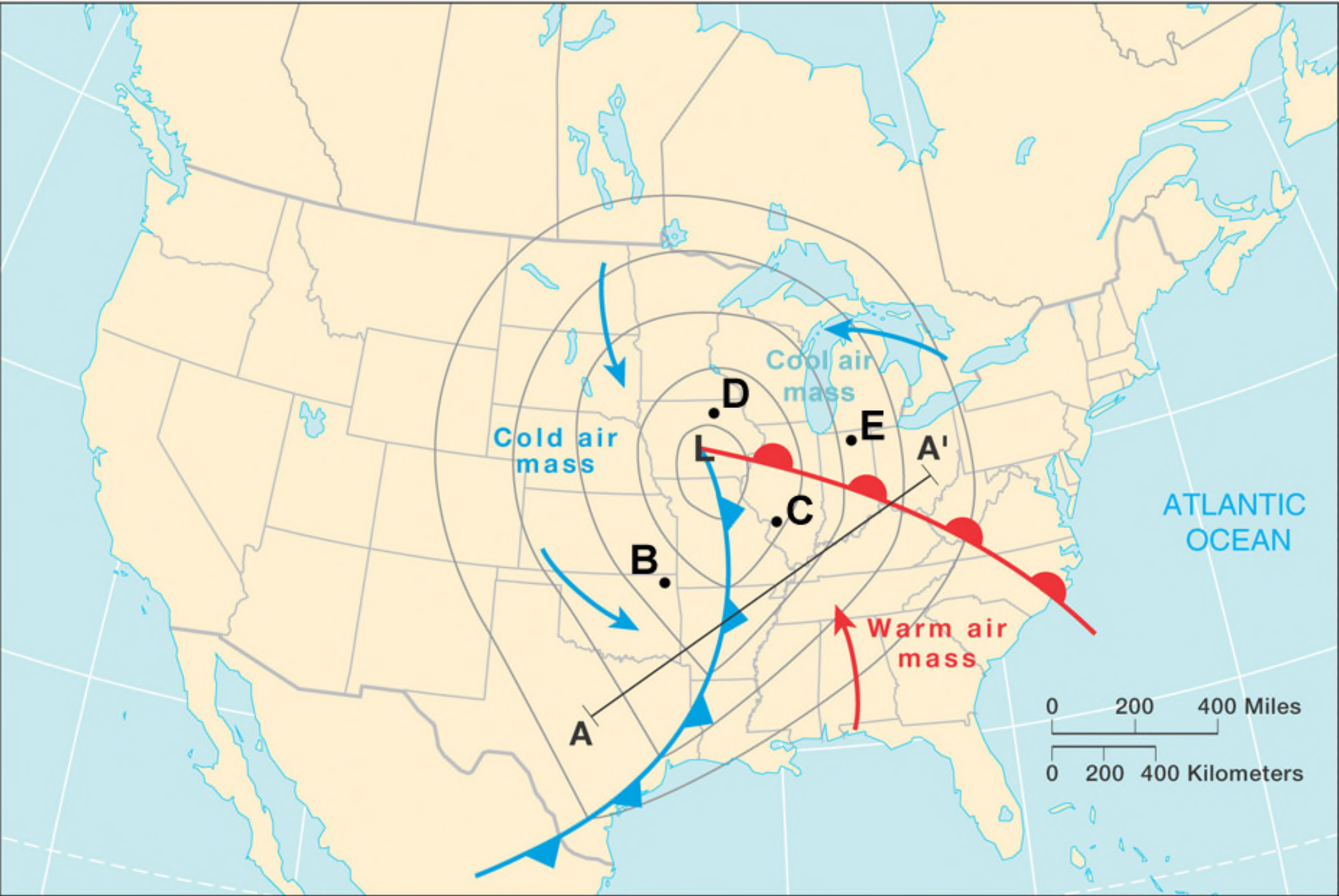
Most dunes also contain one relatively well developed soil with Spodic-like characteristics. This soil is usually found in the upper part of the dunes and represents a relatively long period of landscape stability (i.e., no growth) as the dune evolved.



- 1) Dunes appear to have grown mostly (5x) during transgressive events (but not always)
- 2) Dunes stabilized when lake levels subsequently fell.

**wind direction
for the formation
of 1,213 parabolic
coastal dunes,
L. Michigan**





What Does the Very Recent Past Tell Us?



Note: All of these numbers
are the average of 6 gages
in Lake Michigan and Huron.

LAKE MICHIGAN LAKE LEVEL 1996 - 2014

Monthly Averages Plotted

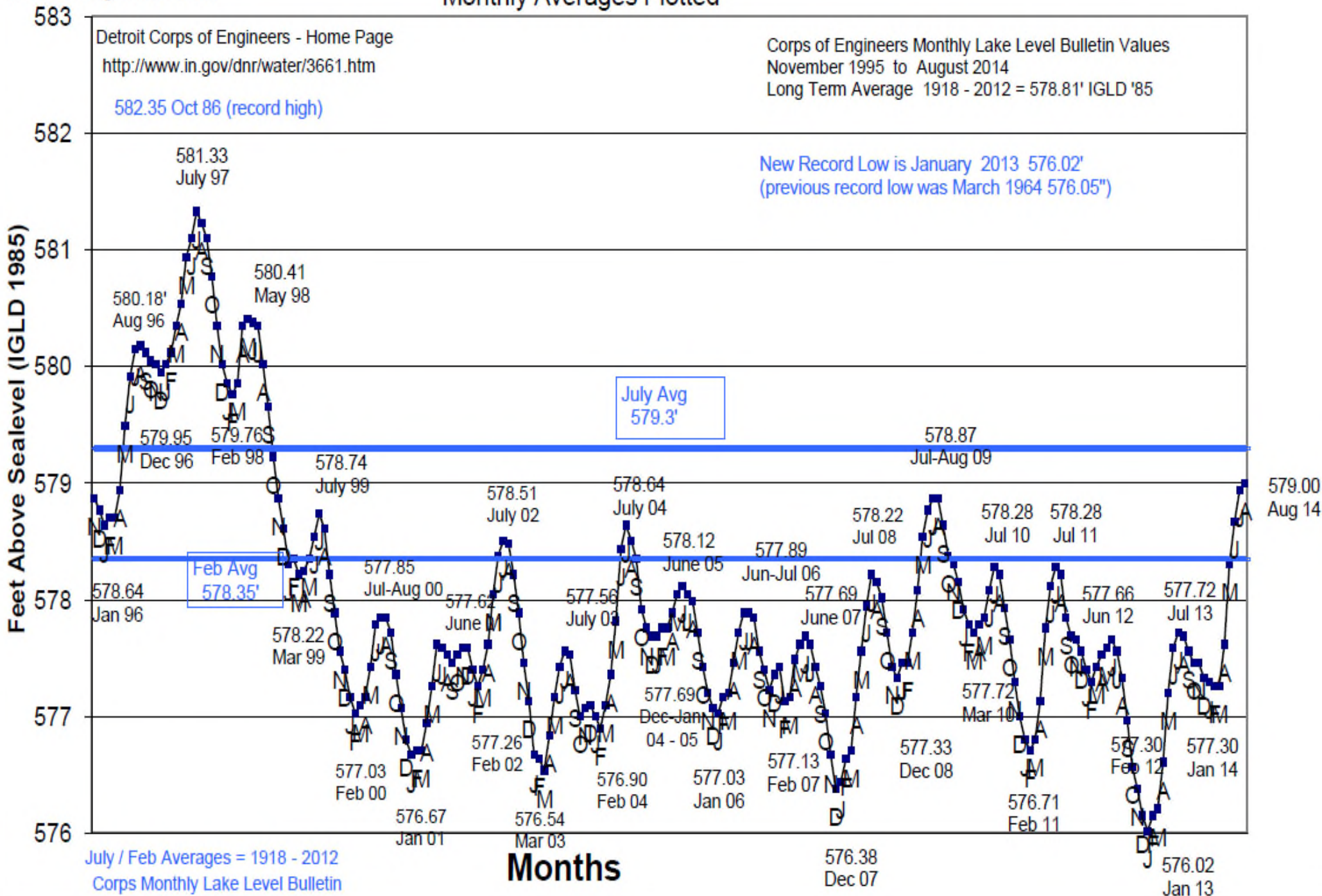




Photo: Ed Hanson

Van Buren, 1999



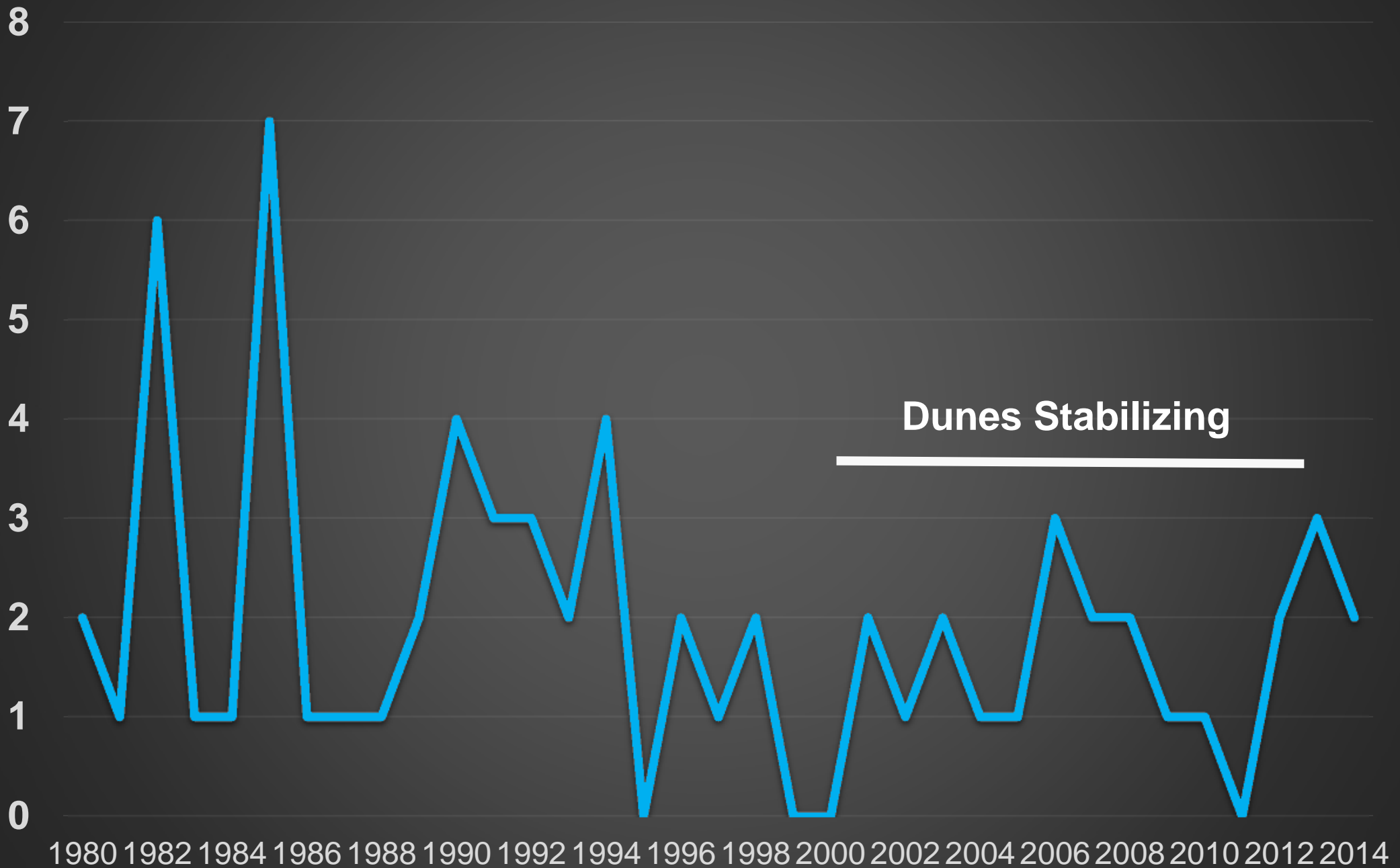
Van Buren, 2008

Van Buren, 2014



576.02
Jan 13

Days With Average Winds \geq 30 Knots

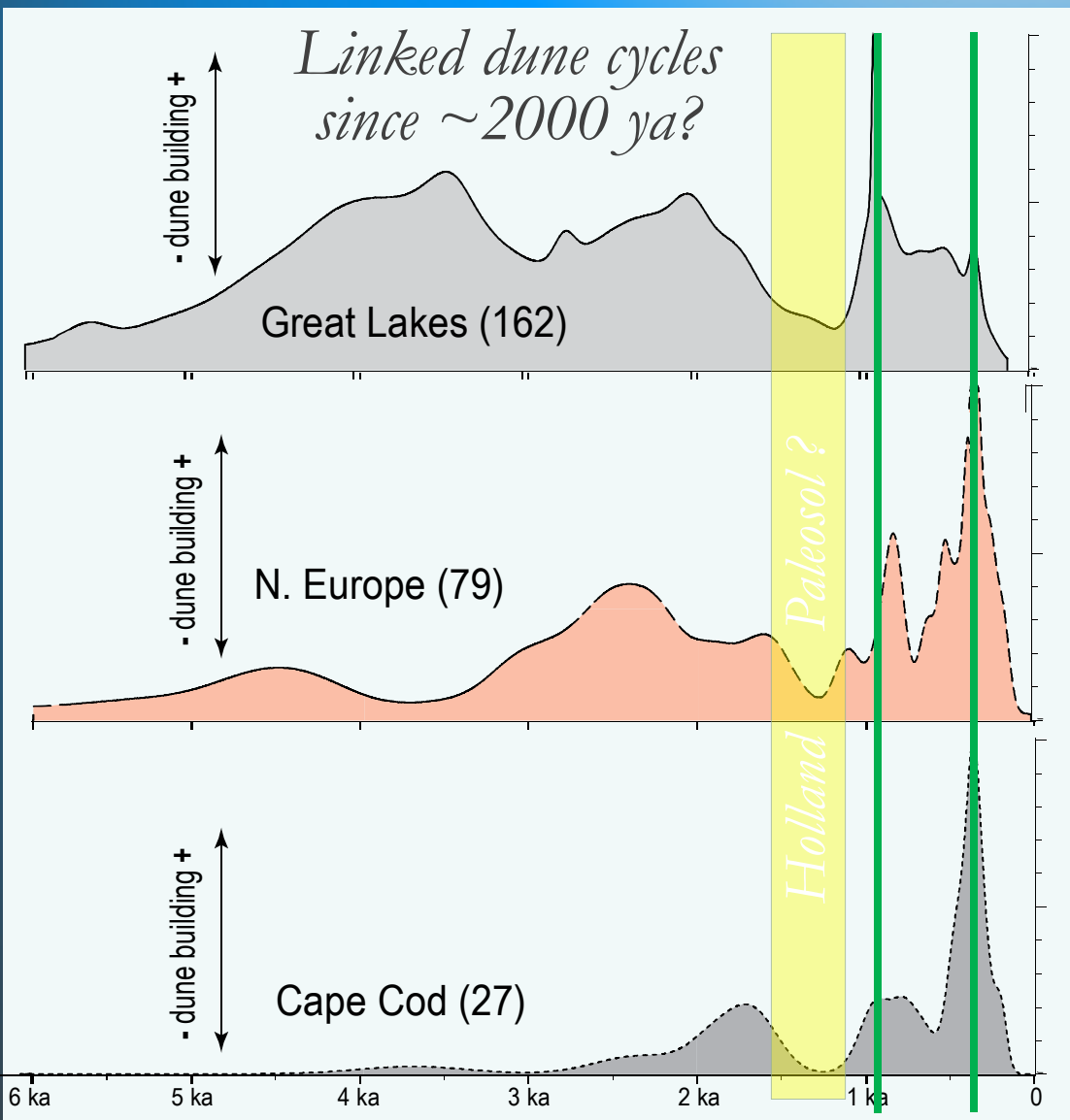


Source: State of Michigan Climate Center

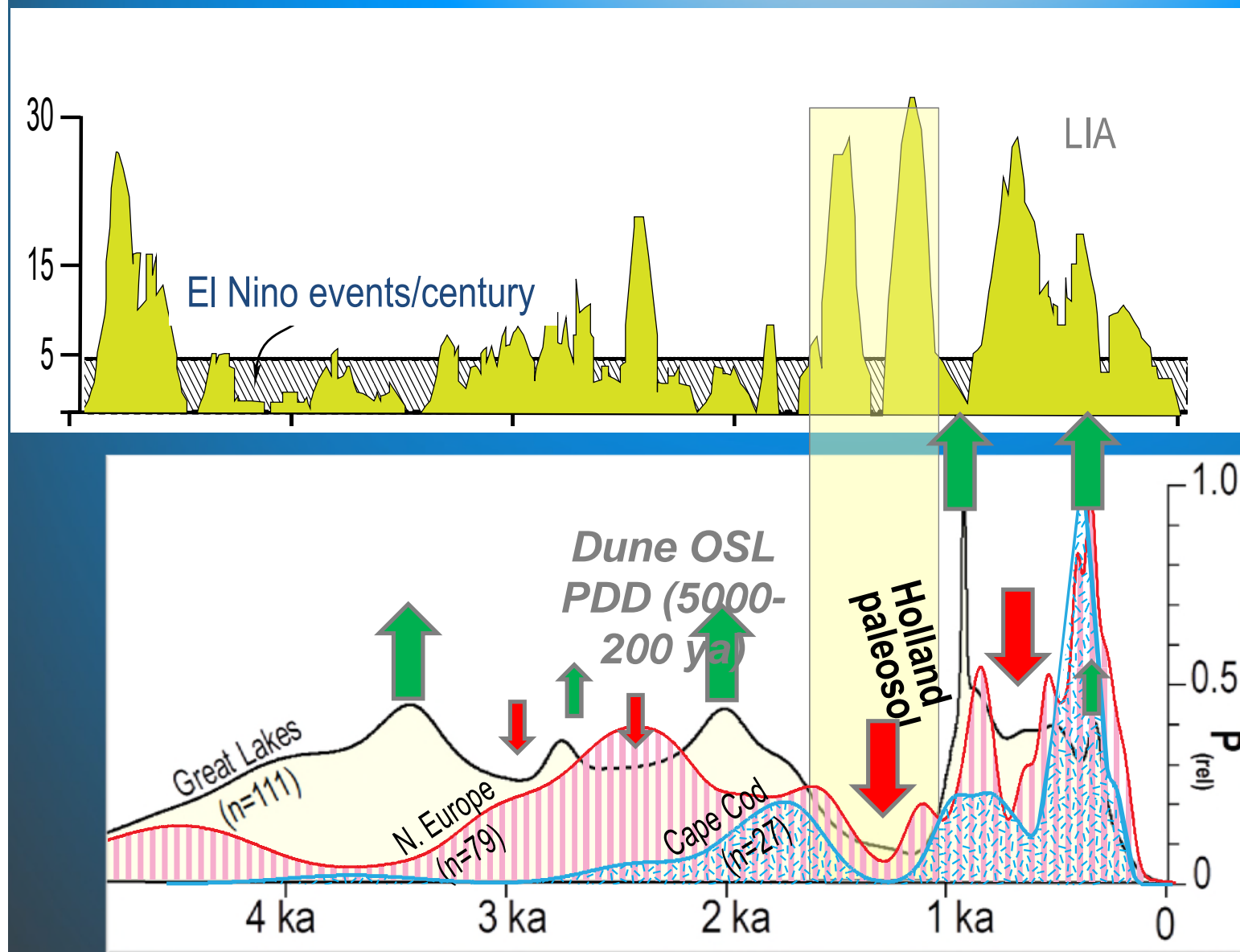
Questions:

- 1) What role do lake-level fluctuations play in dune evolution?**
- 2) How do local site conditions influence dune evolution?**
- 3) Storminess (strong winds) certainly plays a role,
but in what way?**

Even Broader Linkages??



- What are the drivers and forcing variables that promote (basin-wide or world-wide) dune growth,
- Can we integrate the large-scale cycles & hemispheric teleconnections by comparing dune cycles from the mid-continent/northeast North America with northern European coastal dunes.

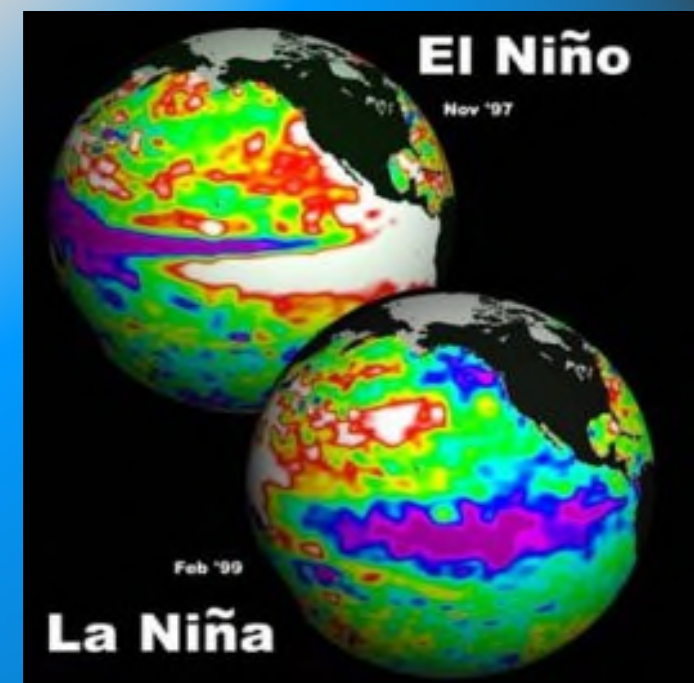


During the late Holocene, major hemispheric-scaled drivers apparently become connected across the atlantic and drive dune building in Europe and North America. While these are probably related to ENSO, NAO, PNA, etc. the *why and how* remain unclear

The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

describes fluctuating ocean temperatures in equatorial Pacific. Warmer waters oscillate back and forth across the Pacific, controlling North American (and global) variations climate patterns because of wind (jet stream) flow patterns. Two main phases are:

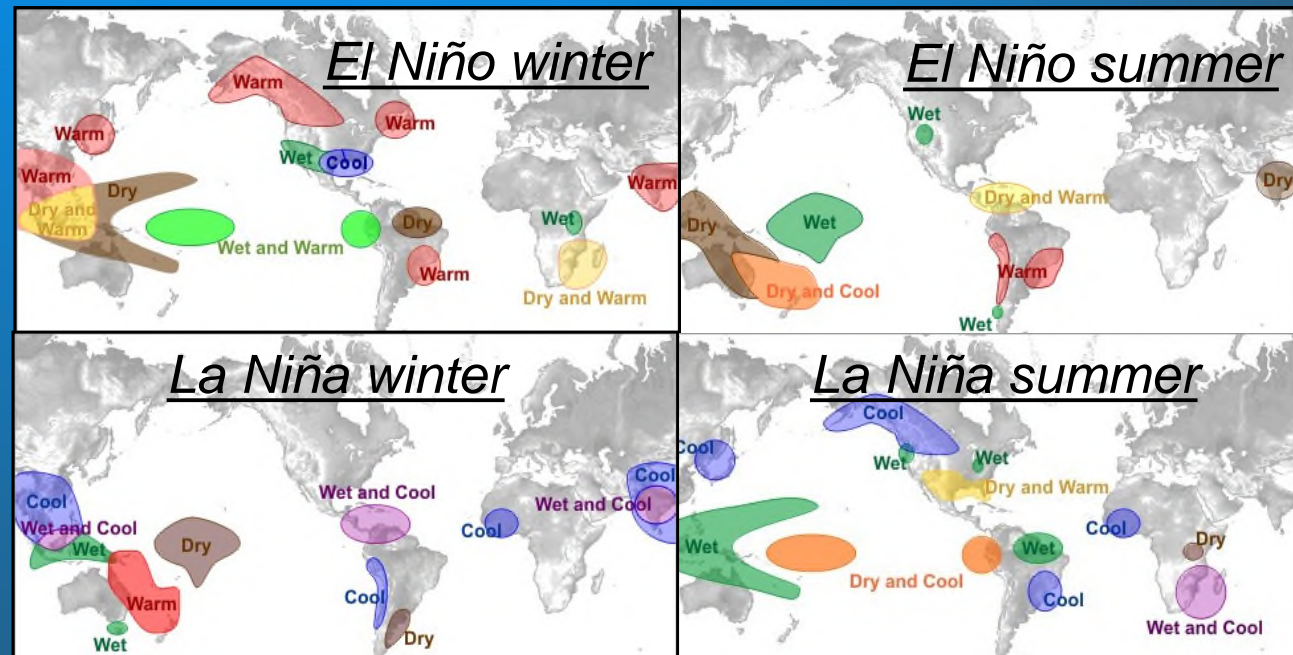
El Nino (warm pacific) and *La Nina* (cold pacific)

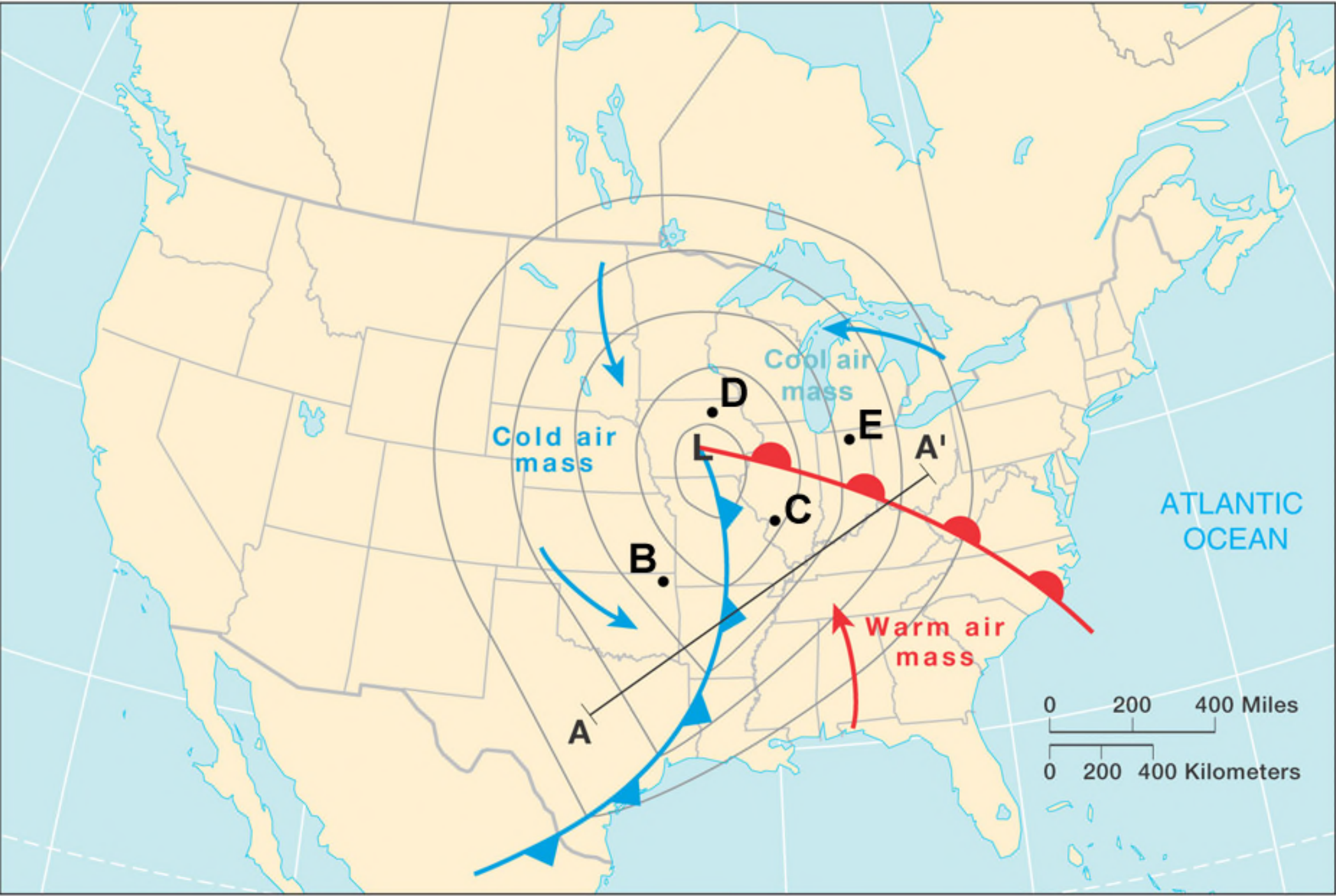


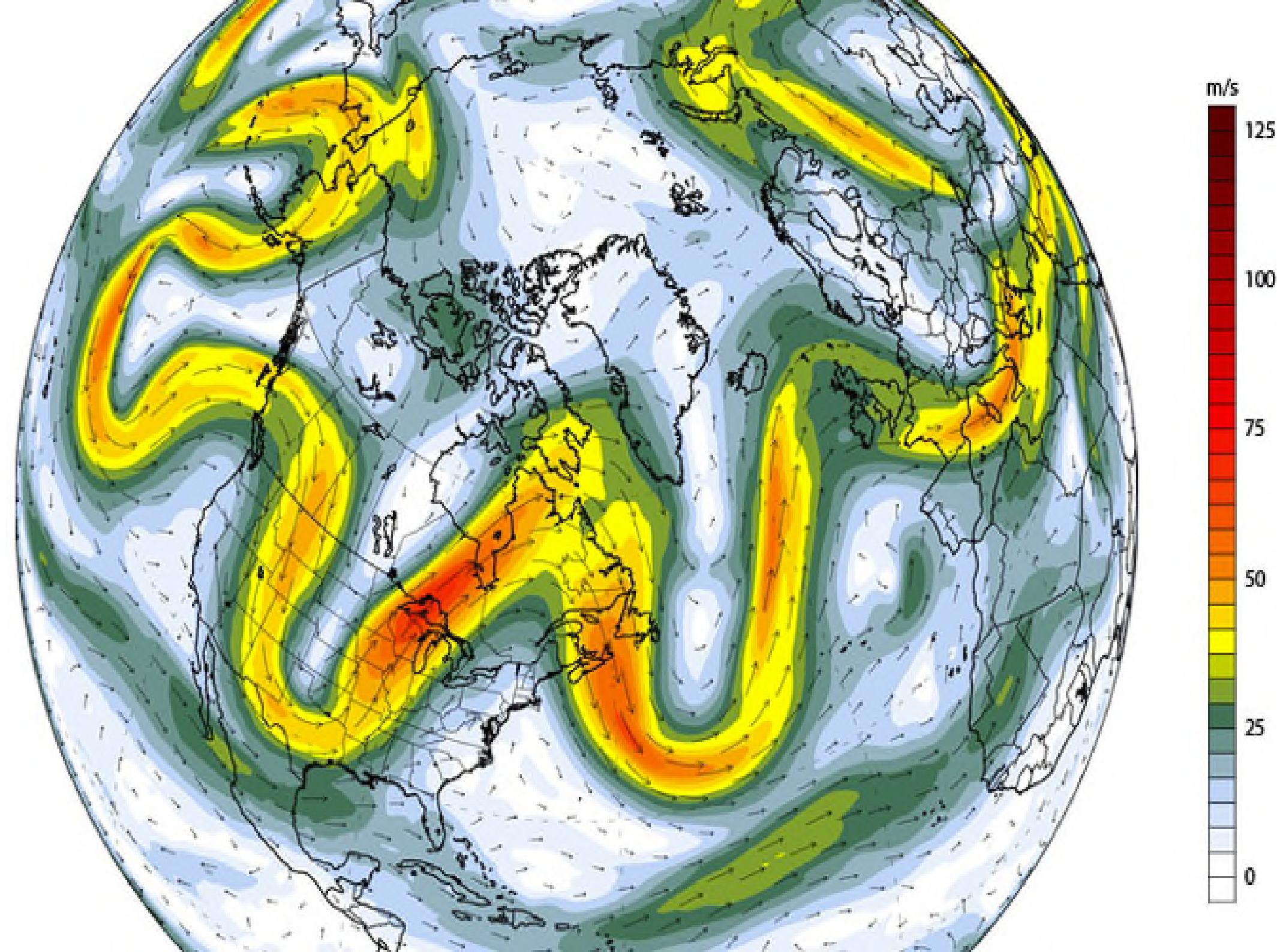
In the Great Lakes/Northeast:

El Nino are often characterized by mild and warm winters with fewer winter storms

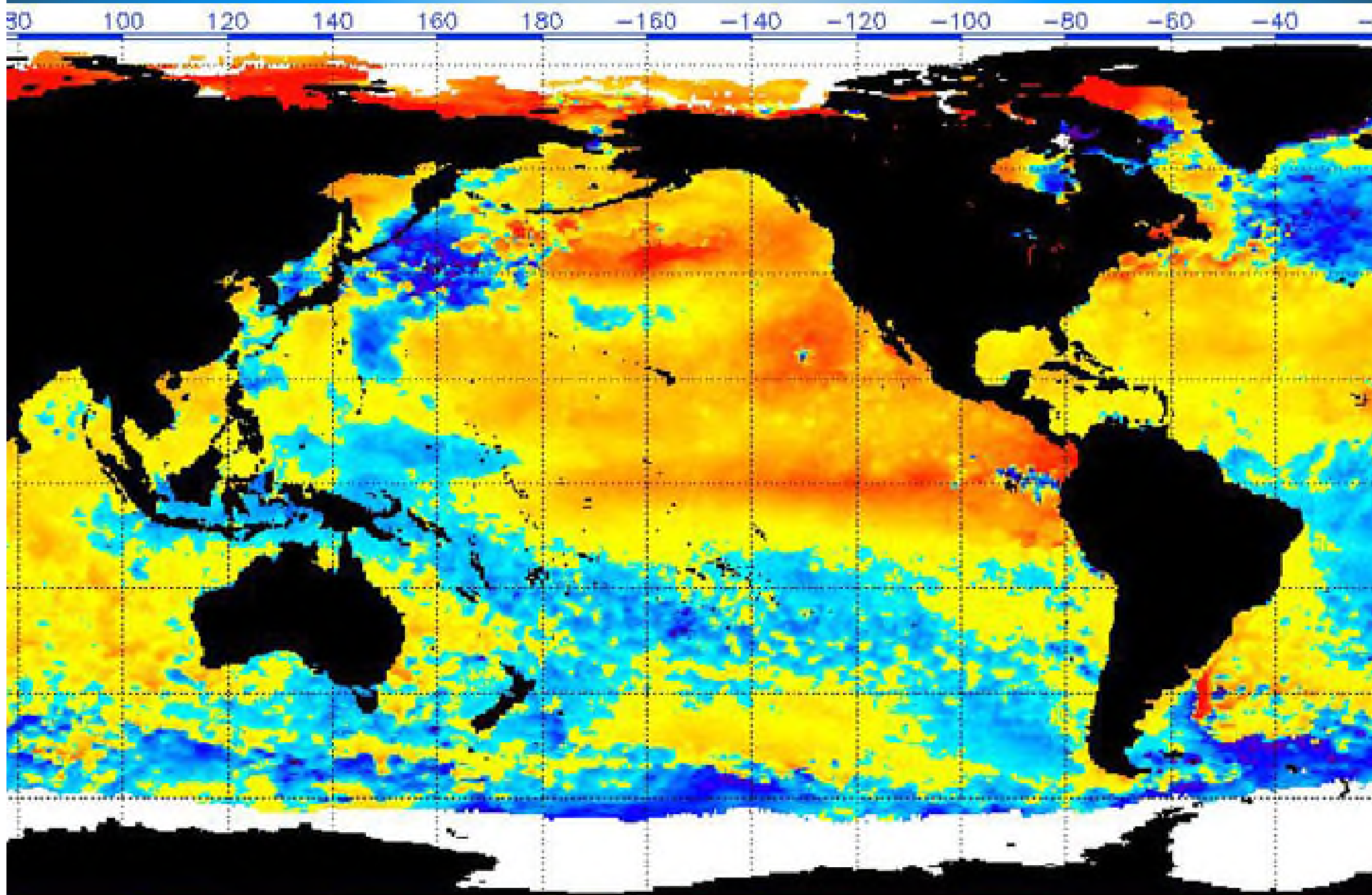
La Nina are often characterized by colder winters and more common autumn and winter storms, particularly low pressure systems that originate in the SW USA and track into the Great Lakes region







Current Conditions



El Niño in Pacific could mean mild Michigan winter

By Keith Matheny, Detroit Free Press 11:38 p.m. EDT September 12, 2015



(Photo: Mandi Wright, Detroit Free Press)

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If Michiganders' teeth are still chattering from the record-cold, record-snow, record-ice winter of two years ago — and last winter's wallop -- relief may be on the way.

A weather phenomenon in the Pacific Ocean known as El Niño is as close to a certainty for this winter as

weather forecasters typically go. And historically, that means a relatively warmer winter, with less precipitation in Michigan.

"Our models show there's a 95% chance El Niño will continue through the winter," said Tom Di Liberto, a meteorologist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Center in College Park, Md.

**& Less
Stormy!**

Acknowledgments

Antrim County Parks

Federal Highway Administration

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Hiawatha National Forest

Indiana Geological Survey

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Michigan Department of Transportation

Michigan State University

National Science Foundation

Torch Bay Township

& Many Individual Property Owners

Thanks for Listening!

